FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 20, 1846. [NO. 1533.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

AT $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

☞ The next Session of Mrs. HARDIN'S School for young Ladies will commence on Tuesday the 27th inst.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1846. 32-2w

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 19th October, 1846. 32-2w

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 7th of NOVEMBER, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction the LOTS belonging to the Estate of Rebecca Moore, dec'd.

On Person street, the Lots on which O. [illegible] W. McDonald, the Merchants' Steam [illegible] Company, E. W. Wilkings, the Estate of W. [illegible], the Estate of John McKinnon, Mrs. [illegible] are tenants.

On Gillespie street, the Lots on which [illegible] T. C. Baker, G. Deering, A. Jessup, [illegible] Peterson, [illegible] the Town Commissioners [illegible] Lot on Bow [illegible] street [illegible] to Halliday's [illegible]

JOHN A. MOORE, Executor of Rebecca Moore.
[illegible] 1846. 32ts

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE corner of Gillespie and R[illegible] streets. Apply to J. W. WRIGHT.
[illegible] 1846. 32-3w

MILLINERY.

MISS FRANCES MITCHELL would respectfully inform the ladies of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that she has [illegible] from one of the most fashionable houses in New York, the Latest Winter fashions for Bonnets, Head Dresses and Caps, and will open on Monday the 26th inst. in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. McNeill [illegible] Hay [illegible] assortment of fancy articles and Bonnets [illegible] in a few days. Persons wishing any thing in that line are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders left at the Store of Mr. H. B. [illegible] will be attended to.
Oct. 13, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the State [illegible], formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of [illegible] workmanship to any that can be made in New York [illegible] that he flatters himself [illegible] equal to any [illegible] by the [illegible]

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BEATTY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Latta will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. W. BEATTY.
JOHN C. LATTA.
ROBT. W. GIBBS.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 1, 1846. 32-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS on his own account.—His Office, at present, will be on North Water street, up stairs, over the Store of Messrs. Hall & Armstrong.

JOHN C. LATTA,
Of the late firm of H. W. B. & Co.

Wilmington, Oct. 7, 1846.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature to pass an Act to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Male Academy in Rockingham, Richmond county, and to appoint Trustees.
Oct. 5, 1846.—32-4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent Company of Robeson.
Oct. 9, 1846.—32-4w

Dr. WM. H. MOORE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Little Rockfish and surrounding country. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at the house of Mr. Roderick Shaw.
Little Rockfish, Oct. 7, 1846. 32-2w

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

☞ A Convention will be held in Fayetteville on the 4th day of November 1846, to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Rail Road between Raleigh, N. C. and Camden, S. C. The citizens of the counties who feel an interest in this work are requested to hold meetings and send Delegates, and all who are friendly to the scheme are invited to visit Fayetteville on that occasion.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ARCH'D McLEAN, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846.

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL those who stand in need of having operations performed on their Teeth, or any disease appertaining to the Dental organs removed, will please make as early call as possible, as Dr. B. intends leaving for the North the first of November, and will return the latter part of February next.

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846. 31-3w

WANTED,

A Substantial road wagon.
C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
October 5th, 1846. 31-3wks

WANTED.

50,000 LBS. TALLOW.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 6. 31tf

Head Quarters.—Regimental Orders.
ATTENTION! 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade.

The commissioned and non-commissioned Officers will appear on Friday the 23d inst. at the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, to drill.

By order of Duncan McCormick, Col. Comd't.
Oct. 5, 1846. 31td

Stop the Runaway!

RANAWAY from this place on Saturday night last, a negro man named

JIM,

Commonly calling himself JAMES LORD, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, not very dark complexion, common size, about 40 years of age, has rather full lips, and large eyes, inclined to be red. He has been for some years engaged as a Pressman in the "Observer Office," and was formerly a Cooper.

He has taken with him a considerable quantity of clothing, the various articles of which are not recollected. He had on when he left a pair of light cotton pantaloons and a round jacket, and has taken with him, I think, a black fur hat, nearly new, and a black broadcloth dress coat.—He can read a little, but cannot write.

He has lately been troubled with a sore just above the ancle of his left leg, which is hardly yet healed, and he may probably limp a little in consequence.

He was raised in Wilmington, and may possibly have gone to that place; but my impression is, that he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the free States. If he has free papers, or a pass permitting him to travel, they are forged.

The owner of said slave, the Editor of the Observer, is at present at the North, consequently I do not feel authorised in offering any specific reward; but have no hesitation in saying, that whoever will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any Jail so that he may be got back, will be *liberally rewarded.*

J. B. NEWBY,
for E. J. Hale.
Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 12, 1846.

P. S. From information received he is no doubt about Wilmington.

$100 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for the recovery of JIM, the late Pressman in the Observer Office, if taken beyond the limits of this State, or $50 if taken within the State, and confined in any Jail so that I get him. For description, see advertisement above.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846.

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to emancipate Abel Payne, his wife, and five children.
Sept. 28, 1846. 30-6wks.

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,
BY LEE & JUDSON,
56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.
Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.
[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store one door East of Messrs. Charles T. Haigh & Son, and am now receiving and opening my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Window Glass, Leather and
GROCERIES,

All of which having been purchased at the late reduced prices for cash, will be offered unusually low, either for cash or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-6w

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths; b'k and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted do; ombre and fig'd Cashmeres; plaid do; Cashmere Robes; Muslin Delains; Alpacas; Calicoes; bleh'd Shirtings; bleh'd and brown Drillings; Bed Tickings; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpetings; Serges; fig'd and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Threads, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Jaconet and Book Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edgings; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and Damasks; Irish Linens and Lawns; plaid Linseys; col'd Cambrick; paper Cambricks and Selesia; drill'd and twilled Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Silk Shirts; Apron Checks; Dimity; plaid Cloakings and Cloak Linings; Furniture Prints; white and col'd Prints; brown Linen Table Cloths; fine Cloth do; green Berage; black Veils; corded Skirts; Linen Cambrick, Linen Cambrick Hdkfs; fine brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Pilot Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread.

ALSO,
Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas.

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought *unusually low* in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash*, they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
September 21, 1846. 29-5w

Removal.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Dravage.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1846. 31-6w

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Cheaper than Ever.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
—Consisting of—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blue, black, and steel-mixed Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Oregon and Matamoras Cassimeres,
Satin and Velvet Vestings, Valencia ditto,
Cashmeres and Cashmere Robes,
Shaded Cashmere and St. Catherine Cloths,
Mouslin DeLains and Alpacas,
English and American Prints,
White, red, and green Flannels,
Carpeting and Baize,
Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ladies' Silk and Merino Shirts,
Gentlemens' do. do. do.
Silk and Merino Hose and Half Hose,
Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Ladies' Kid and Silk Gloves, of every variety,
Jaconets and Cambrics,
Mull, Book, and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and Stripe ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Stocks, Scarfs, and Cravats,
Collars and Bosoms,
Gimps and Fringes, Sewing Silks and Twist,
Thread and Cotton Edgings,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Pins, Needles, and Spool Thread,
Canvass and Padding,
Hooks and Eyes,
Linen and Cotton Tapes and Bobbing,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Florence, Braid, and Straw Bonnets,
Men's and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps,
Silk, Fur, and Wool Hats,
A large Stock of Boots and Shoes, and a great many Goods too tedious to mention.

As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase, will please call before purchasing elsewhere if they want to get bargains.
September 28. 30-6w

BRILLIANT SCHEME!
$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class I for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 24, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$35,294.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,435, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 1 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 25, 1846. 30-tdpd

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by
May 30. E. J. HALE.

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 4 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

J. G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Darkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.	
Wesley Gregg, Esq.	do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq.	do.
Peebles, White & Davis,	do.

and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.
Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

ORIGINAL ARMY BALLAD.

BY LIEUT. A. J. L., OF THE 8TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.
Communicated to the "Spirit of the Times" by JOHN OF YORK.

I'm standing o'er thy dwelling, BLAKE,*
Thy mansion dark and cold;
I come for old affection's sake
One hour with thee to hold.
The living, when my tears flow free,
Have claims above the dead;
Therefore I will not weep o'er thee,
Or hopes that with thee fled.
But whilst the waves of sorrow break
All darkly on my heart,
I'll stand above thy dwelling, BLAKE,
And dream o'er what thou wert—
The loved—the generous—the brave—
Few knew thy worth so well,
As he who now looks on thy grave
Beside the chaparrel.

* * * *

There moves a mighty martial host,
By yonder rushing stream—
Ten thousand men, whose banners boast
Of conquest whilst they gleam.
But many there may bite the dust
Before our foemen yield.—
And those bright arms may lie in rust
On many a battle field.
The darkest fortune may be mine—
It rests alone with God;
What heart will find a grave like thine
Beneath the prairie sod:
But whilst my blood flows warmly, BLAKE,
And lives within my heart,
One throb—for old affection's sake
I'll think o'er what thou wert:
And sigh, that one so generous,—
So noble, and so brave,
Should find a home so early,
A lonely prairie grave.

PALO ALTO, July, 1846.

* A promising young Officer killed at the battle of Palo Alto.

THE VALUE OF SANTA FE.

The St. Louis "Union" says that all of its correspondents describe this country "as being extremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural pursuits." Below we give a portion of one of its letters.—The same opinion as to the sterility of the land is expressed by our own correspondent, in the letter published in our last.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Union.

SANTA FE, August 22, 1846.

We arrived here on the 18th instant, and took possession without resistance. We are all doing well; we have had three or four days' rest, and are beginning to want something to do. On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place; a beautiful selection has been made, and I have no doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives. I confess I do not see the importance of this fortification. In my opinion the whole country, from the Crossing of the Arkansas to this place, is not worth what it has cost the Government to march the troops here. No man who has not visited this region can form any idea of the character of the country. Never has a nation been so completely humbugged about any thing as the United States have been about this province. I am candidly of the opinion that General Kearney would do his country much service by abandoning the expedition and returning to the United States. I am fully persuaded that, if the President and Congress knew as much about the state of things here as we do, no effort would have been made to acquire it. I have discovered that every man we have met or seen since we left the States has exaggerated the accounts of this country. It appears that there is something in the atmosphere that creates a propensity to lie. I would therefore advise you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains.

Factories Stopped.—Prior to the passage of Mr. McKay's tariff bill there were five cotton factories at Fairmount in active operation, and two more in which new machinery had just been put to start. Out of this number the three principal ones are now at a dead stand still, and the others are doing literally nothing. At least 500 looms have been stopped, and 1000 hands, including men, girls, and children, thrown out of employment. The cause is the limited market which the prospective working of the tariff of '46 has already produced. The goods which these mills manufacture were plain cotton cloths for printing. The market price under the tariff of '42 was 5½ cents—the fabric costing 4 cents to produce it. Now the market price is 3½ cents, less than the actual cost of the goods at the price of labor given under the tariff of '42. We are assured by the proprietors of these factories that they will not be able again to resume operations, unless at a very great reduction of the wages formerly paid to their operatives. It is out of the question for them to manufacture at the present prices of labor.—*Philad. American.*

Women's Property.—In the New York State Convention the following very important section, changing the pecuniary relations of parties through the marriage contract, was moved by Mr. Harris, and adopted by a majority of 14: All property of the wife, owned by her at the time of her marriage, and that acquired by her afterward by gift, devise, descent, or otherwise than from her husband, shall be her separate property. Laws shall be passed providing for the registry of the wife's separate property, and more clearly defining the rights of the wife thereto, as well as to property held by her with her husband.

Since Mr. Polk vetoed the River and Harbor bill the Western papers have called the snags in the rivers "Polk Stalks."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It may be affirmed that there is no country in the world in which the lessons of common sense and experience are so entirely disregarded, when they conflict with any party dogma, as in these United States. Practical and shrewd as the people of this country certainly are, in all that concerns the ordinary pursuits of life, this proneness to surrender their judgments, if not their consciences too, into the hands of party leaders and empyrics, constitutes a striking feature in our national character. And this remarkable inconsistency, strange to say, appears to be peculiar to the popular form of government; for in such only can demagogues rise and flourish by party legerdemain and cajolery. A striking instance of this obedient surrender of the judgment to the most glaring party imposture is furnished in the support still given to the Subtreasury scheme—a scheme only congenial to despotic Governments, and utterly incompatible with the habits, the conveniences, and the whole social structure of free communities. This scheme, originally broached many years ago by a Southern abstractionist, was then discountenanced—he not being at the moment in favor with the dominant party, but, unhappily for the country, that same party, not long after, selected it as a specious scheme for popular delusion, and put it into operation. It proved, however, so repugnant to our system of government, so impracticable indeed, and so obnoxious to the public taste, that, a wiser party coming into power, it was soon repealed and discarded. But it had now become an item of the party creed, and therefore must be adhered to; and when its friends regained the ascendency in the Government it must needs be revived, and all the faithful called on to stand by it. Every day's experience proves its impracticability, and its mischievous nature, even were it practicable. Its very patrons, the officers of the Government, are obliged daily to violate its provisions, although their observance is enjoined under the severest penalties.

At the very moment that the government organ here is singing hosannas to its wisdom, the act is treated with contempt and derision by the Government itself. While one high officer is in New York begging the banks to lend the Government money—receivable, of course, in their notes—another proceeds thither, and with Government funds buys New York bank notes to bring here for disbursement to the public creditors. And all this while the pains of the penitentiary are denounced by the law against any officer or agent who violates its provisions. The whole matter is become a farce, yet party allegiance requires the system to be upheld and defended. We have seen nothing which exhibits more strikingly the grossness of the whole hard money imposture than the two following paragraphs, appearing in the same number of the leading Democratic paper of New York, the *Evening Post*, which articles, indeed, gave rise to these remarks. In that paper of Wednesday we find, first, this paragraph, extracted from the address of the New York Democratic Convention assembled to nominate a Governor:

> "Experience has shown that the fiscal transactions of the Government should be disconnected with all banking institutions: that the revenue system should not be made an instrument for the circulation of a paper currency; and that these objects could only be secured by collecting the public dues and discharging the public obligations in specie; or, in other words, that the Government should collect, keep, and disburse its revenues in gold and silver."

And, in the same paper, the following item of intelligence:

> "The Secretary of the Treasury has been in this city several days, and, we understand, offered to sell the deposite banks Treasury notes from three to four millions of dollars, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which proposition was declined. The banks offered to take them at 6 per cent. per annum."

The Subtreasury.—Every day discloses some new consequence of the Subtreasury law, either ridiculous or prejudicial to the public interest. We copy the annexed paragraph from the New York Sun. What follies as well as crimes may not be committed in the name of party!

Larger Custom-House Wanted.—Gov. Bouck, our new Subtreasurer, finds himself cramped for room at the Custom-House. To count, examine, and weigh all the specie received and paid there, he will require something like six hundred clerks, and almost the whole building. Some of the revenue officers are about to be turned out of their rooms to make way for him and his clerks from the Schoharie Mountains. A new Subtreasury palace, on the Mexican plan, might be built for him in the Park for about three millions of dollars, or double the cost of the Custom-House. That would probably be more satisfactory than to knock out the side of the Custom-House to get out the specie vaults. We see no necessity for tearing that building to pieces in the manner proposed. If Mr. Bouck has not room enough, and wishes to remove, let the Government lease a dozen of those new buildings in Broad street for him, and have new iron vaults put in them. It appears to us that it would cost more to tear out the walls of the Custom-House to get out the vaults than it would to build new ones.—*N. Y. Sun.*

You Wont—Wont You?—B. Lowry, of Crawford county, Pa., the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 22d Congressional District, in a letter giving his views on the Tariff, says—

> "Should I receive the nomination and be elected to Congress, I shall vote for the repeal of Mr. McKay's Tariff Bill; I will go further: should the election for the next President, (as recent indications render quite probable,) be carried into the House, *I will not vote*, (if a member,) for any Southern free trade Democrat, nor for any "Northern man with Southern feelings."

Stick to that, Mr. Lowry. A "Southern free trade Democrat" is the quintescence of an abstraction sifted through a transcendental seive, and a "Northern man with Southern feelings," is *ex vi termini*, a traitor to his own country.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1846.

The Beauties of the Sub-Treasury.—A Government agent with a guard left Washington last week for New York, with a draft on the Custom House at that place for money to pay the people of the District, and what do you suppose the agent and his guard brought back? New York *shinplasters!* and the people were forced to take them at a discount, while the Government has funds here, which the Secretary of the Treasury will not use. I mention this to show how beautifully the Sub-Treasury works! A MECHANIC.

[We learn that a similar operation has been performed within a few days past in Baltimore, and that this ridiculous farce is becoming an almost daily occurrence.—The Sub-Treasury is a serious injury to the people, but it affords fine picking for the brokers.]

Self-Made Men.—We have seldom been more touched than at the perusal of the following passage in a speech delivered by Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, at the dedication of a normal school at Westfield, over the ceremonies of which, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, he presided. I can recall, said Gov. Briggs, as he wiped away the tear that struggled in his eye, "the case of a poor boy who once sat upon the hard plank seat of one of these schools, in one of the poorest districts of this State, while his father was toiling at the anvil for his daily bread, who, under the smiles of a kind Providence, has since been honored by his fellow-citizens infinitely beyond his deserts, and who, as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, is now addressing you."

The hardy intellect and persevering industry by which Gov. Briggs rose, step by step, from the humblest to the highest position in the social scale, though eminently worthy of admiration, exhibit perhaps less intrinsic strength of mind, and are less entitled to the approbation of the country, than the manly simplicity, freedom from false pride, and modest merit, displayed in the open avowal of his former lowliness and poverty.—*N. O. Times.*

Things to be remembered.—The English bushel of wheat weighs 70 pounds; 8 bushels, equal to 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton weight.

9⅓ bushels American wheat, of 60 pounds to the bushel, equal the English quarter.

The English sack of flour weighs 280 pounds, and 7 sacks 1,960 pounds, equal to 10 American barrels.

The bushel of fine Liverpool salt weighs 56 pounds; the sack contains 4 bushels, 224 pounds.

Ten sacks make a ton weight, 2,240 pounds; the bushel of Ground Alum salt weighs 64 pounds, the sack contains 3½ bushels, equal to 224 pounds—ten sacks make a ton.

To bring the English sterling money to dollars and cents, double the pence, the answer is cents.

New and Valuable Discovery.—We noticed yesterday the discovery of a new preparation by Dr. Morton which is intended to alleviate the sufferings of those who are forced to undergo painful operations in surgery and dentistry, as well as to facilitate the work of operators. The effect of this new discovery is to throw the patient into a state of insensibility, and while unconscious any operation can be performed without occasioning pain. We are told by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he witnessed an experiment of the use of this most extraordinary discovery at the rooms of Dr. Morton one evening this week. An ulcerated tooth was extracted from the mouth of an individual without giving him the slightest pain. He was put into a kind of sleep by inhaling a portion of this preparation, the effects of which lasted for about three-quarters of a minute, just long enough to extract the tooth. This discovery is destined to make a great revolution in the arts of surgery and surgical dentistry.—*Boston Transcript.*

Don't be too Particular.—An Irishman once dreamt that he visited the Lord Mayor of London, who treated him with the greatest hospitality, and asked him if he wouldn't "*take* a little sut'hin." He replied that he wouldn't mind a little whiskey punch. "Hot or cold?" inquired his lordship. His guest preferred it warm, but while the Lord Mayor was out heating the water, the Irishman awoke from his delicious slumber. "Och!" cried he, comprehending what a fool he was to wait for hot punch during the precarious tenure of a dream, "How I wish I'd said cold!"

A writer in yesterday's Gazette mentions a case in which a young girl very nearly lost her life, in consequence of being "mesmerized," as it is called, by a lad of the same age with herself. She was recovered from the cataleptic state into which she had been thrown with the greatest difficulty, after having remained in it for four or five days.—*Montreal Courier.*

Balancing the Shakes.—It is asserted that a person shaking with fever and ague can read first rate in a railroad car. The two shakes neutralize each other, and the body is perfectly still.

It is said the present has been the most sickly season throughout the whole West since 1838. The continued prevalence of hot and dry weather, acting upon vegetation, necessarily exhales a nuisance, which creates disease wherever it can reach.

The New York seamstresses are about to hold a mass meeting to resist the extortioners. They are obliged to make shirts for *four cents apiece!*

Drunkenness.—There is a volume contained in a few words of Shakspeare when he says "Drunkenness is an egg from which all vice may be hatched."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OF GEN. TAYLOR

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, September 22, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th, and encamped before Monterey on the 19th instant. It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnoissance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town, and it was determined from the information procured to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, carrying, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The 2d division of regular troops, and a portion of Col. Hays's regiment of mounted volunteers, was accordingly detached under Brigadier Gen. Worth on this service at noon on the 20th. A ten inch mortar and two 24-pounder howitzers were placed in battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock these guns opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except a camp guard, was displayed around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and one battery of the 1st division made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that I moved forward the volunteer division under Major Gen. Butler to its support, leaving one battalion (1st Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of four guns, which, with some adjacent defences, our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time Gen. Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day two of the batteries in rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the 2d division, and a third was carried this morning at dawn of day. The Bishop's Palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already carried. Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succor or support from the interior. I must reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of Gen. Worth's division have suffered most. In the other portion of the army, the first, third, and fourth regiments of infantry, and regiment of Tennessee volunteers have sustained the greatest loss.

[Here follows a list of the officers who were killed and wounded, which we omit because it has been already published.]

I need hardly add, that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been every thing that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, I must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army.*

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

SIR: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the second division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were, with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the third infantry, with the field artillery of the first division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments and the second regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him, with considerable loss, to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the second division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there.—The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, September 25, 1846.

SIR: At noon on the 23d instant, while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag a communication from the Governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed. (No. 1.) To this communication, I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city. By 11 o'clock P. M. the 2d division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's Palace, had advanced within one square of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had in the mean time been placed in battery in the cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from Gen. Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2.) and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of Gen. Ampudia at Gen. Worth's headquarters. Before the appointed time, however, Gen. Ampudia had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some definitive arrangement. An interview was accordingly appointed for 1 o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexican General-in-chief were Generals Ortega and Requena and Don Manuel M. Llano, Governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side were Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson, Governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis, Mississippi volunteers. The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 4.) the duplicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of Government in Mexico, believed to be favorable to the interests of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the Government. The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cessation of hostilities. Though scarcely warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the Government in these particulars.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army.*

(No. 1.) *D. Franco De P. Morales, Governor of New Leon, to Major General Taylor. Translated.*

MONTEREY, Sept. 26, 8 o'clock A. M.

As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican General in-chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do, thousands of victims, who, from indigence and want of means, find themselves now in the theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the rights which, in all times and all countries, humanity extends. As Governor of the State and a legitimate representative of the people, I state their case to you, and hope from your civilization and refinement that, whatever may be the event of the present contest, you will issue orders that families shall be respected, or will grant a reasonable time for them to leave the capital.

I have the honor to salute your General-in-chief of the Army of Occupation of the United States, and to assure you of my highest consideration.

God and liberty.
FRANCO DE P. MORALS.
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF *of the Army of Occupation of U. S.*

(No 2.—*D. Pedro Ampudia, General-in-chief, to Major General Taylor.—Translated.*)
HEADQUARTERS AT MONTEREY,
Sep. 23, 1846—9 o'clock P. M.

SENOR GENERAL: Having made the defence of which I believe this city susceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that military honor which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would only result in distress to the population, who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war; and, taking it for granted that the American Government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to you to evacuate the city and its fort, taking with me the *personel* and *materiel* which have remained, and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken a part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.
To Senor Don Z. TAYLOR,
General-in-chief of the American Army.

[No. 3.] HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846
7 o'clock, A. M

SIR: Your communication, bearing date at nine o'clock P. M. on the 23d instant, has just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort with all the personnel and materiel of war, I have to state that my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrison, the latter as prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms; and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make those terms as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option, after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior, on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. I need hardly say that the rights of non-combatants will be respected.

An answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodation, an officer will be dispatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
Senor D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA,
General-in-chief, Monterey.

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: General Worth, of the United States army, General Henderson, of the Texan Volunteers, and Colonel Davis, of the Mississippi Riflemen, on the part of Major General Taylor, commanding-in-chief the United States forces, and General Raquena and General Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senor Manuel M. Llano, Governor of Nuevo Leon, on the part of Senor General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding-in-chief the Army of the North of Mexico.

Art. 1. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the undermentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces now at Monterey.

Art. 2. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arms, to wit: the commissioned officers their side-arms, the infantry their arms and accoutrements, the cavalry their arms and accoutrements, the artillery one field battery, not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

Art. 3. That the Mexican armed forces retire, within seven days from this date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linares, and San Fernando de Presas.

Art. 4. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican and occupied by the American forces to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Art. 5. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

Art. 6. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the second [third] article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective Governments can be received.

Art. 7. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the two armies.

Art. 8. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles shall be solved by an equitable construction, and on principles of liberality to the retiring army.

Art. 9. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery.

Done at Monterey, September 24, 1846.

THE VICTORY AT MONTEREY.—*Further particulars of its Capture.*—The steamer Mercer, arrived last evening from Camargo, brought down as passenger Maj. Coffee, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey.

Maj. C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated. It has been ascertained that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, six hundred was the full extent of the loss.

Gen Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have had no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor of his troops faltered at no opposition. Besides the soldiery, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, which fired from the tops of their houses and did great execution.

The Texan and volunteer troops have gained imperishable renown. The Texan riflemen, with axes and spades, picked holes from one house to another, and drove the Mexican infantry from street to street. As they gained the houses, the dread rifle was made to do its work. The Mexicans were driven from the streets and house-tops. A Mexican cannon was borne on the shoulders of our men to the roof of a house and made to play upon the enemy.

When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Previous to this, they had been fighting them protected by their breastworks, and at every disadvantage.—Now they had got amongst them and were giving them a dose which was operating effectually.

Major James Graham left Washington this morning, in the southern train, with despatches for Gen. Taylor. It is believed that he carries out instructions for terminating "the temporary cessation of hostilities."—*Union, Oct. 14.*

Extract of a letter to the Baltimore Sun, giving an account of the doings, &c. of the Baltimoreans:—

MONTEREY, 12 M. August 24th.

Our brave Col. Watson has been killed, and the command has devolved on our gallant and spirited Captain James E. Stewart, who fought like a tiger; at one time he was attacked by five Mexicans. He lost his sword, but knocked one fellow down with his fist, and seized his musket, with which he knocked down three more of the five with the butt, and bayoneted them on the spot.

Lieut. B. F. Owens also fought with gallantry. He led 30 men, without the loss of a man up to the very mouth of the 12 pounders, which he silenced and took.

Our loss is about 6 men killed, and from 10 to 12 wounded, and they are being carried in every moment.

Gen. Taylor has warmly complimented Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Owens.

Poor Watson was killed at the head of his regiment.

Terrible Havock!—The New Orleans Delta says—

The destructive fire to which the division under Gen. Taylor was exposed, when advancing on the enemy's forts, on the 21st ult. at Monterey, may be gathered from the fate of the gallant Third Regiment.

Soon after the time when the order to advance was given, Major Lear, in command of the regiment at the time got killed. Capt. Morris then assumed the command; he too, shared a like fate. Capt. Bainbridge was next to lead; he got severely wounded, and had to retire. Bvt. Maj. Barbour was the next to take command; he was killed. Capt. Field was next, and he was killed. At the close of the engagement, Capt. Henry was in command of what remained of the regiment, which were found to number, on being mustered, 71 men, including the officers and the rank and file.

Montery, now in possession of Gen. Taylor, is the capital of the State of New Leon. It is on the Fernando river, about 220 miles from its mouth. It has well paved streets and mostly one story stone buildings. The population is about 12,000, and the city is situated on the main travelling route from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico.

Information has been received by the revenue cutter Van Buren, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, that the United States brig Somers had captured a French brig whilst attempting to force the blockade at Tampico, and sent her to Commodore Conner, off Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna's Passport.—Our correspondent with the Army expresses some of the indignation which is felt in the service because Santa Anna was allowed to pass our squadron and enter Vera Cruz. We make a short extract from his letter:

Why did Com. Conner allow Santa Anna to reach Vera Cruz! Has our Government degraded itself to such a degree as to send agents to treat with Santa Anna? Has that man made a tool of Uncle Sam to enable himself to return to power? What had the United States to do with such kind of strategy with Mexico? There is not a man in Mexico who can do more *against* the United States than Santa Anna, and he dare not talk to Mexicans of peace. They have recalled him as a general, to show them how to drive us from their country. Although most of them know him to be a tyrant, they know him to be a good general, and that is all they want at the present time.—*N. O. Picayune.*

MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO.—Three companies of Artillery are ordered from the forts in New York harbor to Point Isabel. This will reduce the force in New York harbor to one company.

War Expenses—Sub-Treasury.—A Washington letter of 10th instant, published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says—

"According to a recent official estimate, the charge on the Treasury for the army movements for the next eight weeks will be ten millions. As there are now probably two or three millions left in the Treasury, Mr. Walker may be able to get along until Congress assembles with a loan of eight millions.

"The Government must and will abandon the Sub-treasury scheme. Early in the next session modifications of that system will be proposed. The specie clause will be further postponed, and the banks and bank notes, and bank checks, will be again resorted to by the Government."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

We have nowhere met with so full or authentic an account of the BATTLE OF CAMDEN, and, especially, of the condition of affairs in this State, immediately subsequent to the defeat of Gen Gates' Army, on the 16th August, 1780, as is contained in the following Letters, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend.

The writer of the first was Governor of this State, and Hillsborough the Seat of Government, at the date of the stirring events which he relates.

The second, was an intelligent, zealous and active Whig, whose name is familiar to those who have studied our Revolutionary History.

The letters were addressed to the late Willie Jones, of Halifax, then a member in attendance on the Continental Congress.—*Editor Ral. Reg.*

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 10th, 1780.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure to receive your favor, dated the 15th ultimo, and am much obliged for the intelligence communicated. I anxiously hope some important blow will be struck to the Northward, that may compensate for our misfortunes in this part of America. Our prospects here a month ago were as favorable as could have been wished. You know, sir, the requisition of Congress for specific supplies did not arrive in this State till after the rising of the Assembly in May: of course we had nothing to depend on (as to magazines, &c.) but the provisions supposed to be laid up by Continental Commissaries, and our State money:—the latter, all your staff officers have been supplied with to an amazing amount, and yet the army has been distressed greatly for want of regular supplies. However, sir, we had in this respect nearly overcome all our difficulties, waggons had been collected, the new crops of wheat were beginning to come in, beef had got in good order, the second draft of militia had been drawn out, and were forward on their march to head-quarters; many waggons loaded with spirits were also on the road and near camp: And in order to provide effectually against any future wants of the army, I had appointed a meeting of the General Assembly at Hillsborough, on the 20th ultimo; on the other hand the enemy had given up to us, the rich country of Pee Dee, and had retired to Camden, where they were in the deepest distress, with sickness, and the want of provisions and forage. Having thus in a manner insured the safety of this State, and part of South Carolina, and having got into the midst of that plenty on Pee Dee, which the enemy had before been enjoying, everything indicated the most successful and happy conclusion of the campaign, when unfortunately it was determined to march directly through the desert country, between Pee Dee and Camden, and to attack the enemy, whose numbers were unknown, and thereby put to the risk of a single battle, all the advantages we had obtained, as well as the sure and certain prospects of future success we had in view. As might have been foreseen and dreaded, so it turned out—the militia, harassed with hard marches, over a sandy barren desert, and being attacked by the enemy in the night, six miles from Camden, on ground they had never seen, lost their spirits and got into confusion. At this period, however, the army might have been saved; they only retreated about five or six miles to Rugely's mills, where I am told a post might have been taken of perfect security;—instead of this, they were drawn up for battle, and remained so till day light, when the enemy began the attack on our left, where the Virginia militia were posted; these broke, on, and partly before the first fire, our militia next in the line followed their example as far on as to General Gregory's brigade, who bravely stood to the last and pushed bayonets, after their ammunition was exhausted. On the breaking of the left wing of our line, the enemy rushed forward in pursuit, until they were checked (as they very handsomely were) by the brave General Smallwood and his corps of reserve:—he fought and retreated, and the left of our standing troops being now entirely exposed they were attached in flank and rear, as well as front; however by their superior bravery they effected a good retreat, but unfortunately no post had been assigned to retreat to in case of accidents, nor were there any provisions laid up any where in the rear, so that the men had to make their way as they could through the country, each man and little company of men taking what route they thought best. In short, sir, in half an hour from the beginning of the action, our army was annihilated and the cannon, baggage and provisions deserted and left in the hands of the enemy, all of which might have been saved, had a stand been made as it safely might at the Waxsaws, or even at Charlotte. In the opinion of many gentlemen of rank and knowledge, a surer stand might even have been made at Rugely's—it is confidently said, that one hundred men might effectually have stopt the whole British cavalry at that post, by which our baggage might have been saved, and our men preserved from slaughter; had the General even stopt at Salisbury, the evil might have been mitigated, but by the precipitation of his journey to Hillsborough and the particular circumstances of it, the militia ran home, the regulars were without orders, the country was struck with consternation, and all seemed for a time to be given up for lost. Happily for us, Col. Williams of South Carolina, two days after this defeat, with 200 men engaged 400 of the British cavalry in a fair open field fight and completely defeated and routed them; they killed 63 on the spot and took 70 odd prisoners, mostly British. This very fortunate stroke, by shewing the enemy, that we had still men in arms, made them cautious and fearful of advancing, and encouraged the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan to assemble and make head at Charlotte. And here sir let me add, that too much honor cannot be ascribed to General Smallwood; it was he who checked the enemy in some measure and covered the flight of the militia, who otherwise would have been cut to pieces; and it was he who bravely, with a handful of his troops, made the first stand at Charlotte, and encouraged our militia to defend their country; he, with the whole of the Maryland line, left, is at present here, by the order of General Gates; they amount to upwards of 700, which with about 200 regulars (arrived here yesterday) from Virginia make the whole of our Continental force, and how long they are to remain here I know not, for the General says, they must be completely refitted with clothes, tents and blankets before he will move them—the Virginia militia are mostly gone home. By the last accounts from Gen. Stephens in Guilford, he had only about 120 men—1200 of our militia of the second draft under General Sumner are gone to Salisbury—about 1000 militia of the upper countries are assembled there and at Charlotte, and in about five days hence 1200 fresh men will march from this district for the westward. In short sir we are for the present left pretty much to ourselves for the defence of this State, in want of waggons, horses, magazines of provision, arms ammunition, tents and blankets; and a great portion of the interior part of the country against us—at the same time I have the pleasure to assure you, that our zeal and spirit rises with our difficulties, drafts are nearly at an end, our men yield to the necessity of the times, and turn out to service with willing hearts. We are blessed with plentiful crops, and with proper laws, resources may easily be drawn forth for the defence of the country. As the assembly is now sitting and have not closed the bills, I cannot give you any satisfactory account of them, but will do it immediately after their rising. The enemy have evacuated Georgetown. Since their departure Col. Giles of South Carolina has marched into that place, and possessed himself of a quantity of ammunition and salt which they left. 150 of the Maryland troops, taken in the late action, have been retaken on their way to Charleston by Col. Marion and his party of volunteers. By the last accounts the enemy had not moved from Camden, but were preparing to move, but whither, we do not know. Should they attempt to penetrate the upper parts of the country, I have no doubt the militia will make it a troublesome business to them. Nothing could be so seasonable and fortunate to us as the appearance of aid on the sea coast. This would effectually draw their force to Charlestown, and give those in South Carolina, lately styled tories, an opportunity of taking arms against their present masters, which you may be assured they would do, for the insult and oppression they have lately endured, has entirely cured them of their fondness for the British Government. The enemy's force to the Southward is estimated here at about 2500 men, including sick and those wounded in the late action. With the greatest esteem and regard I remain, dear sir, Y'r. ob't. & very h'ble. serv't.

A. NASH.

HALIFAX TOWN, Sept. 27th, 1780.

DEAR SIR.—Already you are acquainted with the blow we received near Camden on the 16th of August, and I suppose of Col. Sumter's surprise two days after. This indeed, was entirely owing to the most stupid carelessness, and both happening as it were together, left us for a while without the shadow of an Army; it was in truth, a little staggering; however, by vigorous and repeated exertions and from the forbearance of the enemy, we are again in a situation to make a stout defence, if not to offend in some parts. Our whole Regular Force amounts to about 900, including 250 under Col. Beauford, lately from Virginia; they are all at Hilsboro', and will not be able to move I fear, under six weeks depending upon this State for supplies of all kinds, Tents, Clothing, Provisions, and Wagons &c. We have about 2,000 Militia at Charlotte, and at least 1,000 more will be there in a few days, they are all pretty well armed, but badly accoutred, at this place from the motions of the enemy, it is thought they will endeavor to enter this State; we are also about establishing a pretty strong post at Mask's Ferry, on Pedee near Anson Court House; your brother marches on Saturday, with about 700 men from this District for that place. The enemy's principal post I believe, is at the Waxsaws, about 40 miles from Charlotte, and I think I can venture to affirm, that they have as yet no post in our State. To counterpoise in a small degree, these accumulated evils, a Col. Williams of South Carolina, 3 days after Gates' defeat, fell in with a party of the enemy, near 96, and gave them a complete drubbing, killed 70 on the spot, and took between 60 and 70 prisoners, mostly British, with the loss of 4 men only; this you may depend on; another favorable incident is that 150 of the Maryland Troops, who were made prisoners on the day of our defeat, were retaken on their way to Charleston, near Santee, and on Sunday fortnight, John Kimbro and his party, at Mask's Ferry, were totally routed, 17 of his men killed, and 14 taken prisoners, and 11 of our prisoners released. Gen. Smallwood, by a resolve of our assembly, is requested to take the command of our Militia, he has agreed so to do. Gen. Sumner commands a Brigade.

Our loss in Gates' defeat, and Sumter's surprise, is about 300 killed, and about 600 taken prisoners, including perhaps 50 officers—Baron DeKalb among the former; Gen. Rutherford, Col. Geddy, and Col. Lockhart, among the latter. The enemy lost about 250 killed upon the field, some say a good many more. Here I suppose I may say something respecting the prevailing opinion of our General's conduct, not that I mean to pass strictures, or throw undeserved censure on his character, having no pretensions to military knowledge myself; there are three capital errors generally ascribed to him: first, in not ordering a place of rendezvous in case of a defeat; secondly, in not having the baggage secured, it remaining all the while with the army; and thirdly, in quitting the field of action some time before the regulars gave way, and riding post to Hillsborough, 230 miles, in about 75 hours; he is indeed execrated by the Officers, unrevered by the Soldiers, and hated by the people of this State; in short, Officers, Soldiers and Citizens have lost all confidence in the man, and would esteem it a happy circumstance, could he be recalled or coaxed away from the command in the Southern Department. I had forgot to mention to you in the former part of my letter, that Col. Sumter, about a fortnight before our defeat, gave the enemy a very genteel flogging at the Hangingrock, killed about 150 on the spot, with the loss of only about 30 of his men. We were indeed successful in skirmishes during the whole Summer.

Our assembly met at Hillsboro' on the 20th of August, and passed some acts; among the rest, an act for levying specific provision supplies; an act for establishing a Board of War, and an act for establishing a State Loan Office, in and about Halifax. People have been uncommonly sickly this season, a good many have died, your brother lost his son Robin last week; H. Montfort lost his son Joseph on Saturday last, and on Sunday old Mrs. Montford died; your little son Hal, has had the Ague and Fever, but is now pretty well recovered, your little daughter is well.—Nothing, I believe, uncommon has happened in the course and management of your domestic affairs.

Hoping that you and Mrs. Jones are in health, I remain, dear sir, with the highest respect and esteem, your

Obedient and humble servant,
OROO. DAVIS.

Hon. Willie Jones, Esq.

Heavy Blow.—On Sunday and Monday last there were threatening indications of an approaching storm: indeed it blew almost a gale outside during those two days. On Monday night the wind blew here from E. to S. in frequent gusts with great violence, accompanied by a driving rain.—There was an abatement of both yesterday morning. Considerable damage was done to piazzas, fences, trees, &c., and to rafts of produce on the river. One of the side spires on the Episcopal Church came down during the night, and in its fall broke away one of the columns of the iron railing enclosing the Church.

There must have been a terrific gale along the coast, and some distance to sea on that night, and doubtless immense destruction was caused to vessels exposed to its influence.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Common Schools in the County of New Hanover.—We were very much gratified to learn upon enquiry the other day, that a School, under the Common School Act, has been for some time in existence in every district of this county except two. The county is divided into thirty-eight districts, numbered from 1 to 38. In the 36 Schools already established about 1950 children are receiving the benefits of education. The Schools are kept up three months of the year by the joint fund derived from the Literary Board of the State and a tax laid on the citizens of the county, and about three months more in each district by the voluntary contributions of the residents. The first School went into operation in December 1841.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Cost of the War.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who has evidently access to sources of information not open to all states, in one of his recent letters, "that there has been recently made a close calculation as to the future cost of the Mexican War, and it is found to be five millions a month," for the land forces alone, or the snug little sum of sixty millions per annum—about ten times as much as all Mexico is worth. Indeed, we doubt whether if she were to give us two or three hundred millions to take her into the Union, the bargain would not be a bad one.

Richmond Whig.

Retrogression.—The Convention of New York for amending its constitution, which has been sitting for many weeks past, had adopted a section which secured to married women all their property before or during marriage. A few days ago it reconsidered its vote on this section, and rejected it by a vote of 50 to 50.

Two great political etymologists have summed up "Republicanism" in very brief and apt definitions—the one avowing that it meant "spoils;" the other that it was a thing "kept together by the cohesive power of public plunder." Not unlike these was the motto which, a little while ago, flew upon the pennon of the party press here: "Power is ever *stealing* from the many to the few." Another organ (the Democratic Review) flies, in like manner, a sentence conveying very tersely the whole Locofoco theory of legislation: "The best Government is that which governs the least;" a mighty truth, from which it necessarily follows, *that, to be perfect, a Government has only not to govern at all!*

Nat. Intelligencer.

[illegible].—The venerable official at Washington has had many sharp rubs from the wicked Whig editors of the country, but we think the keenest is one he has just received from the Nashville Whig. The venerable had undertaken to console his political kindred with one of his ex-cathedra assurances that the recent Whig triumphs in Maine and New Hampshire are contemptible, as effected only by a junction of the Whigs and abolitionists; and that they will be only temporary.—Whereupon the shrewd Nashvillian "puts it to him" that, if the abolitionists thus hold the balance of power in those states, the former repeated triumphs of the Union's party there must have been caused by a junction of the *Democrats* and abolitionists, and that the Union's hope for the speedy restoration of Democratic ascendancy must be founded on a confident expectation that the abolitionists will return to their former alliance with the Democrats. The venerable is fairly caught in his own trap.

New York Commercial.

A Good Day's Work.—A correspondent of the Hartford Courant gives an account of a wedding which he attended in Alabama, the bridegroom of which had done his courting—found the 'Squire—invited the company—ridden forty-two miles for the license—was married—and ridden fifteen miles for the whiskey, in twelve hours.

THE VALUE OF NEW MEXICO.—A letter from an officer in Gen. Kearney's army, to a gentleman in Wilmington, N. C. says,—

"Lieut. L., who is boarding in the same house with me, desires that I present his regards, and say to you, that he would not give one acre of the poorest pine barrens of North Carolina, for thousands of the gold hills of New Mexico. By the way, we have seen but little of this precious metal since we have been in the land of its production."

Caution to the Public.—We caution the public against taking quarter eagles, as we understand that there are many counterfeit ones in circulation.—*Pet. Intell.*

The new steamer Isaac Newton, recently launched at New York, and intended to run between that city and Albany, is said to be the most superb steamboat ever built in America, and the largest in the world.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN ANSON.

Pursuant to a short notice, a number of the citizens of Anson, and from other counties, met in the Court House at Wadesborough.

Wm. B. McCorkle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and A. B. Smith appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, S. W. Cole, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is believed that the interests of the State of North Carolina are intimately connected with the continuation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, so as to form a connection with the Road in progress of construction to Camden in South Carolina; and that the project is now [illegible] ought to call for a hearty response from all portions of our State lying on or near the proposed route.

Resolved, That this meeting regard [illegible] interest in the success of the undertaking, not only on account of its beneficial influence on the interests of the State at large, but upon us as private citizens.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention proposed to be held in the town of Fayetteville on the 4th November, proximo, for the purpose of furthering this object.

Resolved, In pursuance of the above resolutions, that the Chairman appoint 30 delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates: A. Myers, D. D. Beach, Col. W. P. Johnson, H. B. Hammond, J. R. Hargrave, Thomas S. [illegible], Col. Ross, D. Boggan, S. W. Cole, Wm. E. [illegible], J. R. [illegible], J. Tally, David A. Covington, [illegible], Dr. W. P. [illegible], Col. J. W. [illegible], A. [illegible] Dargan, James Watts, R. J. Dunlap, J. P. Smith, D. C. Love, N. Pervey, M. J. Pickett, L. N[illegible], Clement Marshall, Walter R. Leak, P. Richardson, Wellborn Allen, Esq.

The Chairman was then, on motion, added to the Delegation.

The meeting was addressed by J. R. Hargrave, Col. W. L. Steele, John W. Cameron, Esq. and Col. Waddill. The last speaker closing his remarks by a very [illegible] to the Delegates to attend the Convention, [illegible] them in behalf of the citizens of Fayetteville a cordial and hospitable reception.

On motion of J. P. Smith, Esq. the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian, with a request that they publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. B. McCORKLE, Ch'n.
A. B. SMITH, Sec'y.
Wadesborough, Oct. 15, 1846.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The idea of connecting Wilmington and Charleston by means of a rail road, appears to be abandoned. The recent report of a committee of the citizens of Charleston has given a quietus to the matter. Since the abandonment of that project, a change seems to have taken place in favor of the upper route, the friends of which are fast becoming more numerous, and this is easily accounted for from the fact that the minds of many individuals have become convinced that the upper route possesses decided advantages over the middle one. We were much pleased, a few days since, whilst in conversation with a gentleman of Darlington District, to hear him remark, that notwithstanding his private interests would be benefitted by having the road built from Wilmington to Manchester, it was his candid opinion that the route from Raleigh to Camden, by the way of Fayetteville and Cheraw, was decidedly the best, and the one over which the road ought to be built. This voluntary expression of opinion from a gentleman who has much influence on the subject, we deemed of so great importance that we considered it [illegible] before our readers. We still continue to have the most implicit confidence that this project will be finally and completely successful. Every thing appertaining to it now appears to wear a favorable aspect. Let its friends continue united, active and energetic. Let them but succeed in obtaining favorable charters from the Legislatures of North Carolina and South Carolina, and they will sweep away all opposition. The capital to build the road will then be speedily forthcoming, and before five years shall pass away the connecting link will be completed. Mark our prediction.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Very Good.—The Boston Star says the main reason the Whigs are anxious to whip Mexico is, because she refuses to *treat.*—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

A mere subterfuge. *Darby* says the Whigs had *determined "to liquor"* long before she refused to *treat.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9 – Schr. John Pugh from Onslow. 12 – Packet Schr. [illegible] Smith from New York. Schrs. J. [illegible] from Philadelphia. [illegible] from Baltimore.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. SUSSDORFF will be in Fayetteville about the first or middle of November, for the purpose of tuning Pianos. Orders left at the Observer Office will meet with attention.

Oct. 29, 1846. 33

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, to restore Jury Courts in two Terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county, to wit: January and July Sessions.

Oct. 10, 1846. 33tl

It is impossible for us to compress into our narrow limits even a brief allusion to *all* of the numerous cures that have been effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam. We can only refer to a very few as specimens of its general efficacy.

A few days ago, a lady called at the office in fine health, and looking as robust as though she never knew what sickness was. To our surprise, she stated that until recently, she had been sick for between three and four years with what was supposed to be Consumption—that she had a violent cough, night sweats, with alternate chills and fever, and every usual symptom of confirmed Consumption. The result was, that she became so emaciated as to present more the appearance of a skeleton than a living being. Providentially, she, at this time, heard of the wonderful cures performed by Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and commenced using it herself. The effect was, that she began to get better *at once.* By degrees, the cough left her, the chills and fever disappeared, and in two months she again found herself in perfect health.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

Samuel Swindal, et al., *vs.* Sarah A. Swindal, et al.
Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Ann Swindal and Flora Ann Swindal, Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants, Sarah and Flora Swindal, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

33] Teste, T. M. SMITH, Clk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 20, 1846.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. sloop of war John Adams has arrived at Pensacola, having sailed from the squadron off Vera Cruz on the 25th ult. Lieut. Carpender and the other officers and part of the crew of the U. S. brig Truxton, lost off Tampico, came passengers in her, they having been released on parole by their Mexican captors.

Santa Anna had made a triumphal entry into the city of Mexico, and had written a letter, as "Commander-in-Chief of the Liberating Army," to the Secretary of War, in which he alludes to the assumption of the Supreme Executive power, with which he had been invested, and *formally declines that high honor*, preferring to lead the Armies, in the field of battle, against a perfidious and daring enemy." He expresses the most inveterate hostility to the enemies of Mexico, and his determination to die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation." "The Mexican Republic (he adds) must reconquer the insignia of her glory, or disappear from the face of the earth." "Every day's delay is an age of infamy." "I should disgrace myself (says he,) if, when called to the point of danger, I should spring to that of power!"

Such are the sentiments of the man who is understood to have been assisted by our government in getting back to Mexico, in the vain hope that he would prove a traitor to Mexico, by assisting us in securing an advantageous peace with her!!

And in accordance with his language, is the action of the government and people of Mexico. 30,000 troops are called out, and corresponding preparations made for the war. Puebla sends to the frontier, armed and supported at her sole cost, 1000 men. The citizens of Mexico raises an equal number, calling upon the government only for the means of arming them.

These things render it unfortunately too certain, that this Mexican war, which was madly entered upon by a party which proclaimed that they could whip Mexico before breakfast," is to be a *protracted, bloody, expensive contest*. To all appearances the war is but just begun. There is nothing left for us now, but to fight it out manfully, in the spirit in which the gallant Taylor and his brave army have begun it. This is our duty, the duty of the whole people, whatever they may think and say of the folly and criminality of those who waged the war. And this duty will be gladly performed, at all hazards.

We shall, undoubtedly, soon hear of orders for thousands of the Volunteers to repair at once to the field. Those from this State will almost certainly be called for.

Orders to General Taylor have already gone forward, by express, to terminate the armistice at once, and advance upon the enemy. These orders he is undoubtedly now anticipating, as he has ere this received the despatches informing him of the failure of the attempt to open negotiations. The reception of these despatches no doubt at once set him to preparing to terminate an armistice which was only based upon the belief that negotiations were going on.

STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Highly Important Whig Victory!**—The election in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, has most emphatically rebuked the FRAUD practised on that State by the Polk Letter to Kane. Confiding in the promises made in that letter, the party in that State voted for Polk. He proved false to his pledged word, a traitor to the interests of Pennsylvania and the Country, and now, on the first occasion, they have spoken out in tones that *must* be felt, their detestation of this treachery. The tale is told in the following extract from the National Intelligencer:—

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

"The tariff is dying a natural death"—*Union.*

The following are the names of the Representatives to the next Congress who are ascertained to be elected:

WHIGS.	LOCOFOCOS.
Joseph R. Ingersoll	*Charles Brown*
John Freedley	*Charles J. Ingersoll*
John W. Hornbeck	*William Strong*
Abraham R. McIlvaine	*Richard Brodhead.*
John Strohm	
James Pollock	
George N. Eckert	NATIVES.
Henry Nes	*Lewis C. Levin.*
Jasper E. Brady	
John Blanchard	
Andrew Stewart	
Moses Hampton.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives (says the U. S. Gazette) consists of 100 members, of whom last year the Whigs had 33, the Locos 67.

As far as heard from the Whigs have elected thirty-six members, *gaining* fourteen members; and the Locos have elected twenty, with no *gain*.

There were eleven Senators to be elected, eight of whom were Locofocos and three Whigs. The Whigs are all re-elected, (if we count Mr. Harris, in Centre district,) and in the eight Locofoco districts the Whigs have elected four. This would leave the Senate eighteen Whigs, one Native, and fourteen Locos for the coming year.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONER

is elected on the general ticket system by the voters throughout the State. From the complexion of the returns received, it is conceded that James M. Power, the Whig candidate, is elected over William B. Foster, the present incumbent.

The Pennsylvanian avows its amazement at the reverses of its party, and says "there is no merit in denying a defeat so overwhelming;" but it accounts for the defeat in a manner as true as it is *naive*. It explains the Whig victory by presuming that the Democrats have voted the Whig tickets! How else indeed, did the Whigs expect to succeed?

The "Union" is sadly in "the dumps," at this Pennsylvania disaster, which it attributes entirely to the storm keeping the Locofocos from the polls!! This is a good joke indeed! When did ever a rain short of mill-stones keep a Locofoco from voting! No, no. The Whigs tell us that it was a *Tariff storm* that defeated them, and that the defeat would have been worse but for the rain.

GEORGIA.—*More Whig Gains.*—In the present Congress, the Whigs have but three out of eight Members from Georgia. At the late election for Members of the next Congress, they have elected four out of the eight, viz: Messrs. Stephens, King, Toombs, and Jones. The Locos have elected Messrs. Cobb, Iverson, Haralson, and Lumpkin. The aggregate Whig majorities are largely increased, whilst the Locofoco majorities are reduced in the aggregate.

FLORIDA.—The returns, as far as received, lead to a very confident hope, that Cabell, Whig, is elected to the seat in the next Congress from which the Locofocos of the present Congress unjustly ousted him.

BALTIMORE.—The Locos carried the election for Mayor and Aldermen in Baltimore. The Mayor was elected by about 100 votes out of nearly 18,000. And 16 Locos to 14 Whigs are elected Aldermen. The number of votes was nearly 3000 greater than at the State election the week before.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.—We copy from the Union, Gen. Taylor's official account of the engagement, and of the surrender of the place. His letters are brief, as might be expected under the circumstances. There are some particulars in which they have an important bearing on Gen. Taylor's own fame. There was in the public mind, as there was among the Texan Volunteers, quite a feeling of disappointment that such favorable terms were granted to the Mexicans, and that their army had not been captured or required to surrender as prisoners of war. The reasons are explained in the despatches. It was believed, from the information then in possession of Gen. Taylor, that the new government of Mexico, with Santa Anna at its head, was favorable to peace, and it was doubtless thought that the 60 days armistice would be sufficient to carry into effect the supposed pacific views of both governments. It was ascertained in the U. States, however, just about the time this battle occurred, that Santa Anna had no present intention even to enter into negotiations, and a messenger was on the way to the camp to inform Gen. Taylor of the fact.

The fears of Gen. Taylor's friends, who would be grieved that he should lose any part of the brilliant laurels acquired on the Rio Grande, are dispelled by this and the further fact, that the terms of the surrender were negotiated, not by himself, but by three of his principal officers, and that he himself had so strong a reason for giving them his sanction.

Either the perfectly justifiable character of his action in the premises, or the names of those who negotiated the articles of capitulation, or both, have evidently had their influence in closing the columns of the Union against those assaults upon Gen. Taylor which that paper is believed to be disposed to make whenever the opportunity shall be presented to it. The official organ does not praise Gen. Taylor, but it does not reproach him. Reproach would fall upon its friends, Gen. Henderson and Col. Davis.

The following are the material parts of the Union's remarks accompanying the despatches:—

FROM THE UNION OF OCT. 12.

"The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—important as the possession of that post is to the further successful prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender by the Mexican army of the military stores, provisions, and cannon collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops, and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted, in granting to the enemy—*subject, however, to instructions and orders from both governments*—an armistice of eight *weeks*, during which time, in the absence of such orders, neither army is to advance beyond a specified line, about thirty miles in advance of Monterey. It must be borne in mind, however, that, in demanding such a suspension of hostilities in one of our lines of operation, the Mexican general may very probably have held out to Gen. Taylor prospects of a pacification between the two countries, which, in fact, do not exist.

"Be this as it may, however, we understand that Lt. Armistead, the bearer of despatches from our government to Gen. Taylor, communicating the failure of our offer of negotiation, and enjoining renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, had arrived in New Orleans on the 1st instant, and is said at once to have chartered the steamboat Galveston to convey him to Brazos St. Jago. He will probably reach Gen. Taylor's camp to-day or to-morrow, if he be not already there.—These despatches will doubtless induce Gen. Taylor to concentrate his troops, and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with the view of resuming his operations vigorously so soon as he shall receive orders to *terminate the armistice.*—These orders, we have no doubt, will *promptly be issued from Washington.* We trust they may reach General Taylor in *sixteen days*, the time in which Captain Eaton performed the route to Washington. In such an event, little delay (at the worst) can be occasioned; and even that little time can be usefully spent in securing more complete and effective preparation. At all events, there can, as we conceive, be no doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by Gen. Taylor, subject to the orders of the two governments, should be at once terminated.

"While upon this subject, we may take occasion to state that the recent rumors which have appeared in some of the journals of the actual or intended departure of Mr. Slidell and Mr. Parrott to General Taylor's camp, to avail themselves of any opportunity of negotiation as commissioners to the Mexican government, are without any shadow of foundation. The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers has determined our government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and with the utmost energy, till the sole object of our war—a just and honorable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained. *In fact*, this would only be carrying out the principle which the administration has UNIFORMLY avowed, and which they announced in the letter to Com. Conner, accompanying their late overtures of negotiation."

P. S. The Union *has* praised Gen. Taylor, though it is done in the fourth paper issued after the receipt of the news. The following is its language, which would have looked more in place along with the first accounts, instead of four days afterwards But "better late than never":—

"General Zachariah Taylor has again covered himself with glory, by his military operations upon Monterey. The brilliant achievements of the three days, guided by his genius, have shed a new lustre upon our arms, and added new renown to the fame which he had already won on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. We again congratulate the country upon the success of our arms, and the glory which they have won."

Col. Watson, of the Maryland Volunteers, who was killed at Monterey, was one of the most beloved citizens of Baltimore. He was a prominent member of the Bar of that city, had been frequently in the Legislature, and Speaker of the House of Delegates. He was about 38 years of age, has left a wife and three children, of the ages of 15 and 13 years, and *two weeks*.

Capt. Gatlin, of Kinston, North Carolina, is mentioned among the wounded, in some of the letters.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.—The Proclamations of Gen. Kearney and Com. Sloat, formally declaring that those extensive regions of Mexico, now form "a part of the United States," and summarily constituting their inhabitants "citizens of the United States," are received by the Locofoco Press generally with great satisfaction. Even the venerable Editor of the Union, who never could find any authority in the Constitution for protecting American industry, or for improving American Rivers, is in ecstacy at the glory of the achievement.—There is, in his estimation, no Constitutional impediment to the exercise of this despotic power by President Polk. The Richmond Enquirer regards the Whig complaints of this despotic power as a mere "tempest in a tea pot." But the Locofoco correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce boldly justifies the whole procedure in the following remarkable language:—

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

"The Proclamation of General Kearney has created some amusement, but very little feeling. It is remarkable how very indifferent the country has become to any little technical Virginia abstractions. A constitutional argument against the right of the President to appoint civil Governors over the conquered provinces, and to promise to their people speedy admission to the full rights of citizenship, would be considered as stale and uninteresting as the third reading of a bill to pay some private claimant.

"*The Constitution has nothing to do with the Mexican war.* The greatest sticklers for strict construction do not dare to open their lips against measures which, however violative of the whole spirit of that instrument, are yet popular.

"Abstractionism is very well, as long as it falls in with the popular current; when that current runs against it, it ceases to be seen or heard of."

This certainly surpasses in impudence any thing that we ever before saw, even in the "progress" of Locofocoism. That an able advocate of an Administration of this country, one known to be in its confidence, should venture to justify acts which he ADMITS are "VIOLATIVE OF THE WHOLE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION," simply because they are "POPULAR," is indeed alarming to one who wishes to live under a Constitution and Laws. Well may we be amazed, when we are told that the country has become "very indifferent" to such boundless exercise of arbitrary power; that "a constitutional argument against" such abuses "would be considered as stale and uninteresting"; that no man dares to open his lips against measures thus admittedly violative of the constitution; that objection to unlimited Executive power "is very well, as long as it falls in with the popular current; when that current runs against it, it ceases to be seen or heard of." And finally, and truly enough, that "the Constitution has nothing to do with the Mexican war."

It is unfortunately too true, that these are not merely the opinions of a partizan writer: THEY ARE THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH LOCOFOCOISM ACTS! So long as the Constitution stands not in their way,—so long indeed as its provisions are unessential or inoperative,—the Locofoco party professes the most entire respect and reverence for it. But at the moment when those provisions become of value,—when they stand in the way of some popular current which sets against law and order—then Locofocoism ceases to see or hear of the Constitution. The Constitution was made to withstand and overcome popular currents. Without that virtue it is utterly valueless: It is a rope of sand. If it is to give way to every "popular current," as this advocate of the Administration intimates, then we may as well abolish it, and along with it, all laws which restrain that current; and let us come at once under the reign of popular feeling and popular violence, to be carried out in every neighborhood in the land by the *cool* head and the strong arm of Judge Lynch.

To such ends does this doctrine of the "popular current" inevitably lead.

"Such is the moral of all earthly tales;
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past:
First Freedom, and then Glory: When that fails,
Corruption, Slavery, Barbarism at last;
And History, with all her volumes past,
Hath but one page!"

Would that we could impress a conviction of the danger, upon the thousands of conservative *democrats*, who are not *Locofocos*, but who lend their influence and their votes to the propagation of such Locofoco doctrines and the perpetuation of such Locofoco government.

THE YADKIN AND THE CAPE FEAR.—In our last we published a very sensible article from the Salisbury Watchman, on the subject of connecting the Valley of the Yadkin with the Atlantic,—an object which has for many years occupied the attention of the most enterprising citizens of the West, and one for which several appropriations have been made by the Legislature for Surveys, &c. But as yet no practicable plan has been adopted to effect an enterprize so vitally important to North Carolina. Many years ago a large portion of the Yadkin River was partially improved and navigated by an enterprising citizen of Rowan county; but in consequence of the very great difficulty of getting his boats over the Flat Swamp and Ball Mountain Shoals above the Narrows—the very heavy portage around the Narrows, and the dangerous navigation through the Grassy Islands and several other shoals below, he finally abandoned the enterprise. Some years thereafter a company was formed, and chartered by the Legislature, as the "Yadkin Navigation Company." This company undertook the work, no doubt with the most ardent desire of accomplishing their object, and were for a long time sustained by liberal contributions from the land-holders in that rich section of the country. Large amounts of money were liberally handed into the company's treasury, and as liberally expended. So high were their expectations, and so confident their hopes, that without any scientific survey or accurate estimate of the cost, they went to work on various portions of the River at once—for as all who had subscribed wished to see something doing near their own premises, the Directors were influenced to scatter their work from the South Carolina line almost to the head of the River. In this way their treasury was exhausted before any portion of the work had been accomplished, excepting probably a canal near Sneedsborough, which has since been kept open as a mill-race only. So disastrous was this failure to the Directors and Stockholders of the company, that to this day the subject cannot be mentioned in that community without drawing forth the most bitter denunciations against the old company; and although a large portion of the Yadkin River is almost naturally navigable, there has been no attempt made since to improve that part which is admitted to be practicable.

We trust the time is at hand when prejudice will be laid aside, when that which is practicable will be adopted; and if the correspondent of the Watchman is correct, or unless he is in very great error, a direct communication from the Mountains to the mouth of the Cape Fear, a distance of near 300 miles, can be effected with less expense than any improvement of like extent in any State in the Union.

The people of the Cape Fear have always desired an easy communication with the Valley of the Yadkin. We know it to be one of the richest portions of the Union, and have always regretted to see it locked out from commerce, and almost secluded, for the want of some cheap transportation to the Atlantic. We have heretofore contributed our mite towards surveys for this purpose—but as yet no good has resulted from them. They were all made by highly honorable gentlemen, and we presume competent Engineers. But they were strangers to our country, and the route now proposed was never suggested to them. The whole of their surveys terminated at the Narrows of the Yadkin, or in the midst of those mountains which surround that insurmountable barrier to the navigation of the Yadkin and Pedee.

We have conversed since seeing the article in the Watchman with a gentleman well acquainted with the country from this place to many points on the Yadkin, and it is his opinion that the distance from the head of Little River in Moore county, to the mouth of Flat Swamp Creek is about the distance stated, viz: 40 miles, and it is probable by crossing Little River of Montgomery near Mr. Simmons's, and the Uwharie near Laseter's Ford, a good road may be made between the two Rivers. But it is possible a canal might be cut from one point to the other. If so, we could have an internal communication from one extreme of our State to the other, entirely by water, with only a canal of about 40 miles. New York has a canal 400 miles long, over as difficult ground as any between the Sea-board and Mountains of North Carolina, except the mountains around the Narrows of the Yadkin. These, however, by the plan now proposed, would not interfere. Or if we compare this route to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, let the 40 miles cost what it may, how incomparable will the expense be, and how proportionate the importance and utility of the enterprise! We say, then, let a part of the appropriation made by the last Legislature for surveying roads be directed to this route. We hail the spirit from the West, and assure our fellow citizens in that quarter, whether they bring us their surplus products by the hundred in wagons, or by the ton in boats, they will at all times meet a hearty welcome on the Cape Fear; and if any plan can be adopted to facilitate their communication with us, they may rely on our hearty co-operation and assistance.

CASUALTY.—A melancholy accident happened near Cheraw on the 15th inst. Robert Burn, a worthy and respectable citizen, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting and in the act of climbing a fence. He was not discovered till a late hour of the night.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—The Governor has published a statement of the amounts distributed to the several Counties of the State for the support of Common Schools for the year ending Sept. 1, 1846. The amount is $95 578 65,—being the net income of the Literary Fund for the year. Of this sum, $40,622 50 was distributed in the Spring, and $54,956 15 is now divided. Of the present distribution, the counties in our neighborhood receive as follows:

Anson	$1099 41	Montgomery	$430 81
Bladen	564 93	Moore	627 89
Brunswick	374 94	New Hanover	912 75
Chatham	1197 42	Orange	1830 24
Columbus	297 49	Randolph	1044 73
Cumberland	1113 64	Richmond	624 24
Davidson	1153 23	Robeson	781 99
Davie	578 61	Rowan	912 99
Duplin	790 04	Sampson	881 17
Guilford	1537 26	Stanly	399 56
Johnston	780 74	Stokes	1288 44
Mecklenburg	1334 99	Surry	1218 97

Union included in Anson and Mecklenburg.

The State pays back to the people, by this distribution of the School Fund, an amount greater than all the taxes collected for the support of its government!

The Raleigh Register says—

We believe, notwithstanding the beneficent intentions of those who passed the "School Law," as it is termed, and the fidelity with which its provisions are generally executed, that there are yet defects, which must be remedied, before all the blessings are experienced which were expected to flow from its enactment. There is a want of system and regularity in the details of the plan, which can only be remedied by the appointment of a Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision over all matters connected with the execution of our School Laws. We consider our plan of Common Schools as the great work of the age for our good old State. The system may be regarded as one of *Internal* Improvement, beginning at the right point, and radiating off into Roads and Canals, by which virtue is to be conducted to the heart, and intelligence to the mind. But like all other works of magnitude, there should be an efficient and responsible head. A State Agent, with proper qualifications, should be appointed, whose duty it shall be to travel over the State, visit the Counties, see, advise and direct the Superintendents, and School Committees in the discharge of their duties, and use his influence to awaken a lively interest in the success of Popular Education. The Father of his Country said—"There is nothing that can better deserve our patronage, than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is, in every country, the surest basis of public happiness." Jefferson said—"Make a crusade against ignorance, and establish and *improve* the laws for educating the common people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom." The elder Adams said—"A Republican Government, without knowledge and virtue, is a body without a soul." The celebrated William Penn said—"For learning be liberal.—Spare no cost, for by such *parsimony*, all is lost that is saved."

Of what avail are our Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mineral resources, if the hearts and intellects of the rising generation, panting for light and knowledge, and love of truth, are permitted to lie as a wilderness. If we would realize the bright anticipations of patriotism—illustrate fully the sentiment that man is capable of self-government—sweep from the precincts of truth the heresy, that any class is doomed by Heaven to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and to suffer from necessity the atrocities of mis-government, we must arm every benighted mind with that surest panoply of a Freeman, KNOWLEDGE. If we do not, the messenger of desolation, as did the angel of death aforetime in Egypt, will mark us for a fearful overthrow.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.—We received a copy of the pamphlet mentioned in the following paragraph, but before we had time to look into it, we found the following notice of its contents, which we transfer to our columns, with the single remark, that the uncommon progress of Greensborough, in population and business, is attributable to the efforts of a few gentlemen of remarkable energy, seconded by the whole community. They began right, that is, *by establishing Seminaries of Learning of the very best character.*

From the Raleigh Register.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

We have received from a friend at Greensborough, a Pamphlet entitled—"Greensborough, its Population, Schools, Health, &c." This thriving Town "is beautifully situated in a high healthy country, surrounded by no streams of importance, eighty miles West of Raleigh, and is the largest and most thriving town in the State West of that City.

"Its population at the last Census was about eighteen hundred; and now it is supposed to be near two thousand. It is a place remarkable for the energy, industry, and morality of its inhabitants; and for the success of its mercantile, mechanical, and other industrial pursuits.

"But to its excellent Schools is it mainly indebted for that enviable distinction it now enjoys: besides its "Free Schools," and Sabbath Schools, and several other elementary Schools, there are three institutions of learning intended by their founders to be of a high order; and the friends of each desire no other patronage, than that to which merit and success may entitle them.

"The "Greensborough High School," a Male Institution which succeeded to the Caldwell Institute.

"The "Edgeworth School," a Female Seminary of established reputation.

"'The Greensborough Female College,' an Institution which has just gone into operation under very favorable auspices."

GREAT FIRE IN COLUMBUS, GEO.—On Friday the 9th inst. at 11 A. M. a fire broke out in a blacksmith shop in Columbus, which, owing to a high wind, wooden houses, and dry weather, was not arrested till it had destroyed every thing within its reach, viz: from 120 to 150 houses, with goods, furniture, &c. The total loss is estimated at $260,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of about $50,000. The loss falls in many instances on persons unable to bear it, and a committee of 21 of the most respectable citizens has been appointed to make an appeal to public sympathy in their behalf.

☞ "Reform" in our next.

☞ The proceedings of the Rail Road Meeting in Robeson county did not come to hand until our paper was nearly ready for the press. They shall appear in our next.

The Hon. HENRY STEPHEN FOX, for many years Minister from Great Britain to the United States, died in Washington on Tuesday last, in the 56th year of his age. He was the nephew of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin to the late Lord Holland. He was, through one of his maternal ancestors, descended from King Charles II.

A sailor on board the St. Mary's, sloop of war, off Vera Cruz, was hanged, after trial by court martial, for striking a Lieutenant.

MARRIED,

At Philadelphia, on the 16th ult., by the Mayor of the Northern Liberties, Mr. JACOB SUNDHEIMER, of Lumberton, N. C., to Miss SARAH LONG, of Philadelphia.

In Greensborough, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. William D. Paisly, Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, of Lincoln county, to Miss MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. John A. Mebane, of Greensborough.

In Lexington, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Dr. WM. D. LINDSAY to Miss ELIZABETH A., eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. R. Holt. At the same time and place, Mr. SAMUEL GAITHER to Miss FRANCES E. HOGAN, of Randolph.

DIED,

At his residence on Hay Mount, in this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, after an illness of about 10 days, Mr. CONSTANT JOHNSON, of the firm of Hall & Johnson, aged 52 years. Mr. Johnson was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, but for 30 years had been a merchant of this town. As a member, for all that period, of a widely known mercantile house, he had not only amassed fortune, but had won the enduring respect and attachment of this whole community, as well as of the many in all parts of the State whose business led them to form his acquaintance. He so managed a most extensive, complicated and laborious business, as to leave behind him a name unsullied, and a reputation for capacity, for a generous spirit of kindness and accommodation, which few men have ever so universally acquired. His loss will be severely felt in the business circle of this community. But not only as a Merchant was he esteemed. In his domestic relations his character shone with lustre, and here will his loss be felt with peculiar force. He has left a wife and eight children.

In this town, on Friday last, Mrs MARY, wife of Mr John H. Hall, Merchant, of the firm of Hall & Johnson.

In this town, WARREN, infant son of Mr. Jno. M. Beasley.

Also, on Wednesday last, MILES, son of Mr. Cannon Cason, aged about 12 years.

Recently, in Montgomery county, of bilious fever, Mrs. CAROLINE M. LILLY, consort of James M. Lilly, Esq. In the death of this lady, her relatives and friends, as well as the community in which she lived, have suffered a loss not easily repaired. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and had been for many years a pious and exemplary member of the Methodist E. Church, and died in full assurance of a blissful immortality. She has left a husband and five children.—*Com.*

In Anson county, on the 22d ult., JOHN S., infant son of Nehemiah T. and Lucy A. Liles, aged 18 days.

In Raleigh, on Thursday last, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS, aged about 30 years.

In Johnston County, on the 7th inst., of Congestive Fever, JULIA AMANDA, daughter of Col. John and Elizabeth Eason, aged 11 years.

In Hillsborough, recently, Mr. ALFRED WADDELL, formerly of the vicinity of Wilmington.

Of bilious fever, in Barbour county, Ala., on the 29th Sept., Dr. A. L. MARTIN, a native of Richmond county, N. C., in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased attended one Course of Lectures at the Medical College in the City of New Orleans, after coming to this county, and commenced the practice of Medicine under a permit, with the view of graduating the ensuing Winter.

As a practitioner, he was very successful, and bid fair to fill an extensive share of usefulness; as a christian, he was circumspect and consistent; as a brother, he was kind and dutiful; as a friend, affectionate and affable, making warm friends of all who became acquainted with him, thereby leaving many to mourn his death.

Eufaula, Ala., Oct. 3, 1846.

In Boston, Mass. on the 5th inst., Mrs JULIANNA LEE JUMP, wife of Dr. Thos. L. Jump, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., and daughter of the late Gen. R. R. Johnson, of Warren.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9—Merchants' Co's boat Odd Fellow, and on the 11th, boat Ben Berry, of the same line, with Goods for J H & J Martine, Simpson & McLauchlin, H & E J Lilly, W Draughon, J Huske & Son, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, A W Steele, Mrs E McIntyre, J W Baker, of this place; and for M W McNair, Marsh & Moffitt, A H Marsh & Co, R & W S Marsh, Murchison, Reid & Co, W B McCorkle, Salisbury Co, Scott & McAdoo, J Sundheimer & Co, J P Covington, W S McConnell, J McLeran, McRorie & Bailey, Salem Co, Douthit, Bethel & Co, Cooper & Gowan, Concord Co, J A Worth, J Worth & Co, J P Leak, G Womack, D C Williams, J H Ennis, of the interior.

16—Steamer W B Meares, with boat Conoly in tow, with Goods for J H & J Martine, R W Hardie, E J Hale, H & E J Lilly, C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co, A W Steel, J W Baker, W H Bayne, G A Schwartzman, Rev A Gilchrist, Cook & Troy, J & T Waddill, E Fuller, T S Lutterloh, J D Williams, B Rose & Son, of this place; and for T McNeely, J C Clark, Salisbury Co, J H Thompson, Fifer & York, Hon A Dockery, Worth & Kendall, J C Knight, Green Womack, M Brown, J Sundheimer & Co, Jones, Watson & Co, H E Ransevitt, Steed & Keans, J Hargrave, J W Thomas, J & R Sloan, G W & J M Johnson, F Garner, R A King, Hon John M Dick, R T Lynch, Murchison, Reid & Co, McRorie & Bailey, J Worth, Douthit, Bethel & Co, Cooper & Gowan, Dr A C Wharton, J A Worth, Dr D C Keehlin, T C Pfohl, Martin & Bryant, Bonner & Crist, W W Malf, E & W Smith, J & W Murphy, Blum & Son, and M D Smith, of the interior.

17—Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Ready Money in tow, with Goods for Cook & Troy, C A Brown, Capt A J Bradford, J Dodd, J Utley, J & T Waddill, H & E J Lilly, J H & J Martine, D G McRae, Z Boroughs, S W Tillinghast, D A Ray & Co, P P Johnson & Co, D McNeill & Co, W Prior, of this place; and for J A Worth, Fifer & York, Bonner & Crist, T Crumpler, Park & Crumpler, R A King, J W Ellis, Richmond Manufacturing Co, of the interior.

17—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Henry in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J M Rose, Hall & Hall, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, B Rose & Son, J D Starr, J D Williams, R M Orrell, S T Hawley, S J Hinsdale, Dr Robinson, G & H McMillan, John Shaw, A & E McPherson, S Boon, D Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, W Marsh, J Kyle, J G Cook, E W Willkings, J W Baker, E J Hale, and A McLauchlin, of this place; and for F & H Friese, Houser & Wilson, H A London & Co, J H Jenkins & Co, Guinn & Hickerson, Geo Brower, Finley & Gordon, J F Chambers, Brown & Maxwell, W Murphy & Co, and J W Murphy, of the interior.

Also, boat Ben Rush in tow, with full cargo, for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, E C Hall & Co, J D Williams, J M Rose, J G Cook, G McNeill, B Rose & Son, Rockfish Co, P P Johnson & Co, G & H McMillan, J Jessup, A Jessup, P Taylor, J Kyle, S T Hawley, H Branson, D & W McLaurin, W Prior, D Johnson, A Johnson & Co, S Boon, E W Willkings, S W Tillinghast & Co, D A Ray & Co, A McLauchlin, G W McDonald, S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, R A Stuart, F T Ward, of this place; and for Shelly & Fields, J F Chambers, J & W Murphy, W J McConnell, G Brower, J H Jenkins & Co, J J & A C Blum, Houser & Wilson, A H Lindsey, F Belo, J G Lash, G Mendenhall, R Mendenhall, T C Pfohl, C L Boger, and J C Hart, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 18—Steamer Evergreen, with Domestics, Cotton, Rosin, Dried Fruit, &c.

Postscript.

Wednesday Morning.—Pennsylvania has done gloriously! Fifteen Whigs, one Native, and four Locos elected to Congress. Four Districts to hear from. Legislature decidedly Whig in both houses.

In Ohio, 2 Congressmen gained in four districts heard from, besides a Free-trade Loco beaten by a Tariff Loco. For Gov'r, Whig gain so far 1326.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian grossly and deliberately *misstates* our views as to the election of U. S. Senators. We neither said nor thought any thing like what that paper attributes to us, in an article abounding with misstatements.

The assertion that Col. Barringer "carved out" the 2d Congressional District for himself is bad enough. Col. Barringer allowed by the boys of the Legislature of 1842 to make a District for himself!! "Tell that to the marines."

THE CONNECTING LINK.—That self-appointed champion of Wilmington, and reviler of Fayetteville, Monitor, (*alias* "Candor,") is out in another article of bitter hostility to our town, interspersed with assaults upon the Editor of this paper. As to these last, Mr. Monitor should bear in mind, that we are too old a stager to be affected by his squibs. And moreover, we would refer him to *the very handsome compliments he paid us a few weeks ago, when he wrote over the signature of "Candor."*

Monitor misrepresents us. We did not think Wilmington "bound to feel very grateful" to Fayetteville; we only desired that our town and its affairs should be let alone, as we are disposed to let hers alone. Nobody here "affects to consider Wilmington merely a warehousing place for Fayetteville." That bright idea is of *home* origin, intended probably to excite among his neighbors, that unwarrantable hostility which Monitor himself feels.

Monitor assures us that no efforts will be made from Wilmington to prevent our getting a charter from the Legislature. That is right. Stick to that. But he adds that he was credibly informed that efforts were making by the friends of our route to deny Wilmington a charter. Be assured that you were most grossly misinformed. No such thought is harbored, or ever will be, *unless we be driven to it by your own example.*

As to all the rest of Monitor's "lengthy" (if not "strengthy") article, we might reply to portions of it; but it is scarcely worth while to stop the press to do so. One thing we will add. As "Monitor" appears to have made an important discovery of "the instincts of frightened pigs," (indicating a remarkable similarity of instinct to "*birds* of a different feather,") we would suggest, that instead of stirring up strife between neighbors, he would be much better employed in further cultivating the instincts of those interesting juveniles.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 20.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9¼ a 9½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	50 a 60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5¼ a 5½	Wheat,	90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 x 10,			14 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 9¼ a 9½. Flour 5¼ a 5½. Corn 50 a 60. Wheat 90. Bacon 7½ a 8½. Not much Produce coming to market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 62 to 2 70, all in market sold—Spirits 36 to 38. Timber has advanced; sales at 5 to $8, and some extra at $9—only 6 or 7 rafts on the market unsold. Lumber, sales slow, without change of price. Shingles 2 50 to 3, sales quick. Corn 70, becoming scarce. Canal Flour 6 50 to 7—no Fayetteville. Lard 9 to 9½ scarce. Rice is advancing; sales of prime at $4.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 13.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6½ to 9. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, the Cotton market quiet, waiting the steamer. Prices have fallen off ¼ cent. Sales only 600 bales in three days, at 8 to 10½. Flour market slack 5 44 to 5 50. Wheat 120. Corn dull at 70 to 75. Whiskey 24. Feathers 27 to 28. Turpentine 3 00. Spirits 43 to 44.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 9¾—market heavy. Total Receipts of Cotton, 62,807 bales, against 116,632 last year.

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., (near Eccles's Bridge,) where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33:f

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

R. D. ADDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services, in Dentistry, to the residents of Fayetteville and surrounding country, for a few weeks, previous to his return to Wilmington, N. C.

He would specially call their attention to the importance of saving natural teeth by judicious Dental operations, and of substituting incorruptible artificial teeth for those that are lost.

Briggs's Hotel, Oct. 20th, 1846. 33-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Bladen, at Fall Term 1845, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in November 1846, on a credit of twelve months, the following Real Estate and Personal Property, viz:

Five hundred and twenty acres of Land, lying on the Cape Fear River, it being a part of the Estate of the late Jas. Smith, Esq., dec'd.

Also, five Negro Slaves.

Bonds with approved security will be required. Any person wishing to view the Land can do so by applying to Mr. John Smith, who lives near the premises, who will take pleasure in shewing them.

EDWARD S. LEONARD, Trustee.

Sept. 28, 1846. 33ts

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COLLEGE REMINISCENCE.

Why comes there stealing o'er our little band
This deep, dark shade of sorrow? Why are hung
In robes of mourning these halls where oft we've
Waked the lyre of youthful mirth and gladness?
O! what has brought this gloom, and why are brows
So clouded, that ne'er knew aught but sunlight?
What foreboding ill has waked the night-bird
From her repose, and tuned her plaintive wail?
O! tell me why this fearful silence—why
The merry peals that used to ring, and swell
Our hearts with joy's rich chorus—why now changed
To deathlike whispers? Why start we, trembling
At the mournful echo of our footsteps,
And feel desolate in our College home?
Say, why put we on this badge of sorrow,
And seek some lonely spot to vent our tears?
Alas! Death is in our midst—his rude hand
Has won for him another vict'ry, and blots
From the living a name to friends most dear,
Who deeply mourn, and drink of sorrow's cup.
To soothe this sad afflictive stroke, I'd pour
A strain of melancholy tones, upon
The ear of those who loved with me that name;
But flooded with anguish, the pensive muse
Drags heavily along the tearful course.
There was a harp, placed by a trembling hand,
Upon a leafless willow tree, which sighed
Upon the banks of ancient Babel's stream.
There was a sacred bard, who wept the fate
Of youthful Absalom, his lovely son;
Had I that harp, and all the mystic fire
Of royal David's heart, and skill like that
Which told the fate of young Lorenzo,
And sweetly sung at loved Narcissa's grave;
Then could I tell in style appropriate
The mournful story of our grief; but these
Can ne'er be mine. The old, the broken lyre
Is mine, which oft has sigh'd the woes of others,
And now entangled in the cypress leaves
With sounds discordant wildly tells her own.
"Poor Burton is no more!" falls as a knell
To College gladness. He who *yesterday*
Stood proudly with us, and mingl'd in our sports
To-day lies shrouded in his winding-sheet;
No more his converse cheers our ev'ning walk—
And when depressed in spirit and chilled by
Disappointment, we turn and ask for him
Who oft has soothed our ills, the lone echo
Of his name will be our mournful answer;
And yet his name we'll cherish, for it brings
In soothing tones, tender recollections,
Associations of pleasing, mournful thoughts.
'Twas he, whose sportive cheerfulness brought smiles
To ev'ry face, and kindl'd joys, fresh, pure,
And bright, on ev'ry comrade's heart. 'Twas he,
Whose gen'rous nature won for him a name,
That will endure when the marble that marks
His resting place, is mould'er'd into dust.
'Twas he, around whose youthful brow, honors
Were budding, and his short career was mark'd
With all that promised future usefulness.
Ambitious—he rushed to snatch the highest
Wreath on Fame's proud pillar, and dared to wake
The Muse reposing on Parnassian Mount.
The sprit-band which held its vigils round
The spring Pierus was ev'r at his side
And minister'd to his thirst for knowledge.
His dauntless sprit, vied to be equal
With the best, and fixing his eye intent,
Upon the far distant summit, he won
Among his fellows a proud distinction.
Gen'rous—he knew not self, but ev'ry act
Gush'd free and pure from Friendship's holy well;
To sympathize he'd oft forsake the circle
Of youthful cheer, and think it joy, to share
With those he loved the burden of life's ills.
Magnanimous—his noble sprit scorn'd
A little action; with moral firmness
He turned away from strife and those collisions
Which often mar the harmony of friends,
And words that warred against a fellow-feeling
His tongue was a stranger to their utt'rance.
Virtuous—his thoughts were pure, and chaste words
Were natural to his tongue. To him vice
Was a monster of such hideous mien, that
From its vile presence with instinctive hate
He turned. Yet we would not call him perfect,
For *Frailty* is the name of erring man,
And Burton was but human; with passions
And sinful nature, like to other men;
And yet the rose so lovely in its bloom—
So rich with friendship's fragrant dew—we scarce
Observ'd the thorn. The cup of intercourse
So sweet, we tasted not the bitter; and
Whate'er his faults, we all pronounced him *good*.
Peace to his shade! For he has passed that bourne
Whence no trav'ler returns. The vital stream
Which moved the wheels of life no longer flows,
And sunder'd are the golden cords which strung
Harmonious, life's delicate machin'ry.
Noble in death, he lies the idol of
His fellows, and around his grave we group
A stricken band. A voice to God is raised,
And as "earth to its mother earth" returns,
And "dust to dust," the hearts of all are melted.
Tears flow freely, and the voice of wailing
Seems a burden to the evening zephyr,
For all do mourn a friend and brother lost.
But there were those whose sighs seemed deeper, and
Whose broken accents told a pang, which others
Could not feel. She who watched his infant breath,
Who wiped the early tear that dimmed his eye,
And ministered sweet cordials, when the storms
Of life ran high—his Mother—she was there.
A brother and a sister too were there,
And as the cold grave shut them out from him
They loved so tenderly, they turned away
As if their fond, their last hope was buried.
O! who can tell the sorrow of that hour,
As friend and classmate brought their cypress-wreath,
And dropped upon his grave their tearful tribute?
'Twas then we felt the eloquence of tears,
For then we saw the bud of human hope
And earthly love low buried in the dust.
With melted hearts we bow'd around, and wept
In keenest sorrow, o'er the wreck thus wrought
By desolation's lord. Ling'ring around
The hallow'd spot, the sun went down, and found
Us in our grief. Still o'er our grief, there springs
The sweet bud of promise; for he has left
A world of gloom, where all that's bright must fade—
Where death-winds chill the bloom of youthful love,
And leave a wither'd stem! while hope doth light
Her radiant torch, and points to that bright world
Where kindred spirits join, and mingle in
Communion sweet. Then friend and mate farewell!
Yet oft while the spring-bird chants her evening
Requiem, we will gather round this spot
In mem'ry of our friend—we'll come and bring
The flow'rs of early friendship, and strew
With tearful eyes, their rosy leaves around
Thy resting place. And now our weeping strain
We cease. For our lyre, a brok'n one at best,
Is all unstrung; yet we'd have thy spirit
Catch the echoing sound now dying on
Its strings—the fond—the sacred sound—*farewell*.

X. Y. Z.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10.

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

VALUABLE LAND.

And Stand for a Store,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a County Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 400 acres, —200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.

Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1845. 26-3m

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. [illegible] Molasses,
5 [illegible] Mackerel,
[illegible] Bacon and Lard,
[illegible] Cider Vinegar,
[illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] Cotton
[illegible]
[illegible] Sugar,
[illegible] Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and [illegible] Store [illegible] for shipment all kinds of Produce, and will attend to a Commission Business [illegible] faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay.

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $3.

Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 50; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 12; Mother's Book, 38; Mother's Lessons, 25; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 50; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pupil Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **spring and summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Superfine Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Pantaloon Stuffs; Prints; Coloured Ginghams; Organdie [illegible] Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black [illegible] Gingham Lawns; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambric; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. Eye and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleh'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marceilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfts; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hkfts.; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $3.

For sale by

July 13. E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846 20tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds. prime Molasses,
On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Aug. 18. 24 tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret [illegible], 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c. 25; Liebeg's Animal Chemistry [illegible] Life of Washington, [illegible] of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 50; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles, &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order.

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

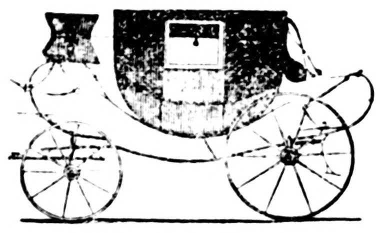
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines, embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars, Chamezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

To all whom it may concern.

AS the subscriber has brought his business to a close, he now expects all persons indebted to him, or to Smith & Gause, to make immediate payment to himself or Mr. JAMES A. BIZZELL who is authorized to collect all debts either due to himself or to Smith & Gause. Mr. B. will call on all, one time, which should be sufficient.

W. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, Sept. 30th, 1846. 31-6w

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

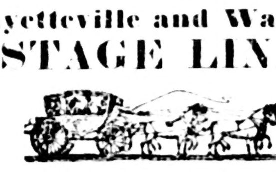
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
¼ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so, may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Permanent reduction of prem.	Sum to be lent on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1088 75	$500 24	$80 08	$225[illegible]
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	187
			1839	822 00	370 45	55 76	150
			1840	581 85	250 20	39 70	1[illegible]
			1841	555 50	317 50	37 54	[illegible]

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, 15th of May, 1846, see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubos, dec'd. lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues, and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m